

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

This filing is in response to the Advisory Action mailed on 11/29/2006, for the present application, which has been reviewed. Claims 1-27, considered together with the following remarks, the arguments below, and request for reconsideration are believed sufficient to place the application into condition for allowance. The present invention is drawn to methods for an interactive computer based training system and testing of building safety information, and an interactive computer based training and testing system. Claims 1 to 15 are limited to methods for an interactive computer based tenant training and testing. Claims 16 to 27 are limited to a defined interactive computer based tenant training and testing system. Support the use of the term "tenant" can be found in the specification in paragraphs 3, 5, and 7. No new matter has been added to the application. Applicants express appreciation for the thoughtful examination by the Examiner.

**Rejection of Claims 1-11 and 13-28 Under 35 U.S.C. § 102 Should Be Withdrawn**

The present Office Action reject claims 1-11, and 13-27 under 35 U.S.C. section 102(f) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application 10/097,783. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and request favorable reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection. Further, Applicants submit this rejection is rendered moot by the following comments and legal exhibits.

Applicants have now filed with the USPTO, for the Examiner's consideration, a Request to Correct Inventorship under 37 C.F.R. 1.48(a), deleting Hector Manuel Gomez as an inventor in the U.S. Patent Application No. 10/097,783. This Request accompanies: (1) a statement from Mr. Gomez that the error occurred without deceptive intention on his part; (2) a declaration executed by Ramon Diaz; (3) the fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. 1.17(i); (4) the consent of the Assignee including a Statement under 37 C.F.R. 3.73(b); (5) Assignments of both Patent Applications to SurePath Solutions; and (6) a Statement from the Assignee naming Ramon and Olga Diaz, of U.S. Patent Application 10/711,288, filed on September 8, 2004 as the Prior Inventor of the conflicting claims between 10/711,288 and 10/097,783.

These documents clearly establish Olga and Ramon Diaz are the first inventors of the claimed invention, Patent Application No. 10/711,288.

For the reasons set forth above, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

**Rejection of Claims 1-27 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 Should Be Withdrawn**

The present action rejects claims 1-27 under 35 U.S.C. section 103(a) as being obvious over Kouba et al (U.S. Patent 6,325,631), in view of OSHA 2254. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and request favorable reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection. Further, Applicants submit this rejection is rendered moot by the following comments.

The present application is drawn to an interactive computer based occupant training and testing system of building safety information. Occupants are defined by the American

Heritage Dictionary as "one that occupies a position or place, such as a tenant or owner" (reference attached). In order to further the prosecution of this application, and without acquiescing to the Examiner's rejection and while reserving the right to prosecute the original claims (or similar claims) in the future, Applicants have amended claims 1 and 16 to limit the invention to the application of "tenant". This term is defined in the Webster Dictionary as one that pays rent to use or occupy lands, a building, or other property owned by another. This clearly does not encompass employees or workers, as disclosed by Kouba.

Kouba discloses an instructor giving basic training, then a computer program giving site specific training and certification for employees or workers. Kouba is tailored to the needs of manufacturing plants and contract employees. In contrast, the instant invention is drawn to building-specific emergency response plans for tenants, without the need for an instructor. Moreover, Kouba is directed to basic OSHA courses, comprising Industrial Applicability referencing employee safety procedures for a skilled worker in performing their job. In contrast, the instant invention is specifically drawn to site-specific emergency procedures per the particular building's state/city codes for tenants. As such, training frequently can include individuals not trained for industrial applications or industrial expertise. More specifically, high rise buildings, are neither taught in the prior art cited as admitted by the Examiner, nor is there a suggestion that they do.

The instant claims clearly define the novel core invention as a long-felt need for saving multitudes of lives of ordinary people, which may not be experienced in aspects of building or emergency training in the event of a natural disaster or a terrorism attack, clearly different than employee training. Claims of the present invention have been narrowly drawn to tenants, which may include professionals with or without industrial safety backgrounds, and even families, as tenants or owners. The failure of the prior-art cited to solve this long-felt need is due to the lack of appreciation of these life saving benefits to occupants, more particularly tenants, and not limited to employees.

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants submit that claims 1-27 recite patentable subject matter and have been sufficiently differentiated from Kouba in view of OSHA 2254, thus withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

In light of the foregoing, Applicants therefore believes claims 1-27 are in condition for allowance, and respectfully requests such allowance.

**CONCLUSION**

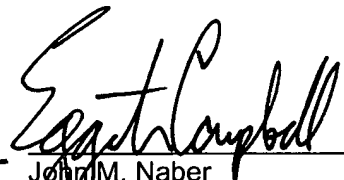
Examiner noted that the prior art of record was considered pertinent to Applicants' disclosure. Applicants' have reviewed the prior art of record and submit it does not adversely bear on the patentability of the pending claims.

In light of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit they have addressed each and every item presented by the Examiner in this Office Action. Favorable reconsideration of all of the claims is earnestly solicited. Applicants submit that the present application, with the foregoing remarks, is in a condition for allowance and respectfully request such allowance.

In the event any further matters requiring attention are noted by Examiner or in the event that prosecution of this application can otherwise be advanced thereby, a telephone call to Applicants' undersigned representative at the number shown below is invited.

If additional fees are incurred because of this Petition to revive this application, Request for Continued Examination, Request for Reconsideration and Request to Correct Inventorship under 37 C.F.R. 1.48(a) and not included, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said additional fees, as well as credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No. 04-1061 of Dickinson Wright, PLLC.

Respectfully submitted,

*for*  51,307  
John M. Naber  
Registration No. 46,487

DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC  
1901 L St., N.W.  
Suite 800  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Telephone: 202/659-6950  
Facsimile: 202/659-1559  
**Date: December 1, 2006**



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for chewing. —intr. *Dentistry*. To close so that the cusps fit together. Used of the teeth of the upper and lower jaws. [Latin *occludere* : ob-, intensive pref.; see *ob-* + *claudere*, to close.] —*occlud'* ent adj.

**occlud-ed front** (ə-klood'id) n. *Meteorology*. The front formed when a cold front occludes a warm front.

**occlu-sal** (ə-klood'zəl, -səl) adj. Of or relating to occlusions of the teeth, especially the chewing or biting surfaces: *occlusal wear*.

**occlu-sion** (ə-klood'zhan) n. 1. a. The process of occluding. b. Something that occludes. 2. *Medicine*. An obstruction or a closure of a passageway or vessel. 3. *Dentistry*. The alignment of the teeth of the upper and lower jaws when brought together. 4. *Meteorology*. a. The process of occluding air masses. b. An occluded front. 5. *Linguistics*. Closure at some point in the vocal tract that blocks the flow of air in the production of an oral or a nasal stop. [From Latin *occlusus*, past participle of *occludere*, to occlude. See *occlude*.]

**occlu-sive** (ə-klood'siv, -ziv) adj. Occluding or tending to occlude. —*occlusive* n. *Linguistics*. An oral or a nasal stop.

**oc-cult** (ə-kult', ə-kult'v) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or dealing with supernatural influences, agencies, or phenomena. 2. Beyond the realm of human comprehension; inscrutable. 3. Available only to the initiate; secret: *occult lore*. See *Synonyms at mysterious*. 4. Hidden from view; concealed. 5. a. *Medicine*. Detectable only by microscopic examination or chemical analysis, as a minute blood sample. b. Not accompanied by readily detectable signs or symptoms: *occult carcinoma*. —*occult* n. Occult practices or techniques: *a student of the occult*. —*occult* (ə-kult') v. —*cult*-ed, —*cult*-ing, —*cults*. —tr. 1. To conceal or cause to disappear from view. 2. *Astronomy*. To conceal by occultation: *The moon occulted Mars*. —intr. To become concealed or extinguished at regular intervals: *a lighthouse beacon that occults every 45 seconds*. [Latin *occultus*, secret, past participle of *occulere*, to cover over. See *kal-* in Appendix.] —*oc-cult'*ly adv. —*oc-cult'*ness n.

**oc-cul-ta-tion** (ə-kult'ā-tā-shən) n. 1. The act of occulting or the state of being occulted. 2. *Astronomy*. a. The passage of a celestial body across a line between an observer and another celestial object, as when the moon moves between the earth and the sun in a solar eclipse. b. The progressive blocking of light, radio waves, or other radiation from a celestial source during such a passage. c. An observational technique for determining the position or radiant structure of a celestial source so occulted: *a lunar occultation of a quasar*. [Middle English *occultacion*, from Latin *occultatio*, *occultatio*-, from *occulatus*, past participle of *occulāre*, frequentative of *occulere*, to conceal. See *occult*.]

**oc-cult-ism** (ə-kult'iz'm, ə-kult'-) n. 1. The study of the supernatural. 2. A belief in occult powers and the possibility of bringing them under human control. —*oc-cult'*ist n.

**oc-cu-pan-cy** (ə-k'ya-pən-sē) n., pl. -cies. 1. a. The act of occupying or the condition of being occupied. b. The state of being an occupant or a tenant. 2. a. The period during which one owns, rents, or uses certain premises or land. b. The use to which something occupied is put: *a building for commercial occupancy*. 3. *Law*. The act of taking possession of previously unowned property with the intent of obtaining the right to own it.

**oc-cu-pant** (ə-k'ya-pant) n. 1. One that occupies a position or place: *the occupant of the honorary professorial chair*; *the occupants of a beehive*. 2. One who has certain legal rights to or control over the premises occupied; a tenant or an owner. 3. *Law*. One that is the first to take possession of something previously unowned.

**oc-cu-pa-tion** (ə-k'ya-pā-shən) n. *Abbr.* *occ.* 1. a. An activity that serves as one's regular source of livelihood; a vocation. b. An activity engaged in especially as a means of passing time; an avocation. 2. a. The act or process of holding or possessing a place. b. The state of being held or possessed. 3. a. Invasion, conquest, and control of a nation or territory by foreign armed forces. b. The military government exercising control over an occupied nation or territory. [Middle English *occupacioun*, from Old French *occupacion*, from Latin *occupatio*, *occupatio*-, from *occupatus*, past participle of *occupare*, to occupy. See *occupy*.]

**oc-cu-pa-tion-al** (ə-k'ya-pā-shə-nəl) adj. Of, relating to, or caused by engagement in a particular occupation: *occupational hazards*. —*oc-cu-pa-tion-al'*ly adv.

**occupational disease** n. A disease, such as byssinosis or black lung, resulting from the conditions of a person's work, trade, or occupation.

**occupational medicine** n. The branch of medicine that deals with the prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries occurring at work or in specific occupations.

**occupational therapy** n. *Abbr.* *OT* The use of productive or creative activity in the treatment or rehabilitation of physically or emotionally disabled people. —*occupational therapist* n.

**oc-cu-py** (ə-k'ya-pi') tr.v. -pled, -py-ing, -pies. 1. To fill up (time or space): *a lecture that occupied three hours*. 2. To dwell or reside in. 3. To hold or fill (an office or a position). 4. To seize possession of and maintain control over by or as if by conquest. 5. To engage, employ, or busy (oneself). [Middle English *occupien*, alteration of Old French *occupier*, from Latin *occupare*, to seize : ob-, intensive pref.; see *ob-* + *capere*, to take; see *trap-* in Appendix.] —*oc-cu-pi'*er n.

**oc-cur** (ə-k'ur) intr.v. -curred, -cur-ring, -curs. 1. To take place; come about. See *Synonyms at happen*. 2. To be found to

exist or appear: *Heavy rains occur during a summer monsoon*. 3. To come to mind: *The idea never occurred to me*. [Latin *occurrere* : ob-, toward; see *ob-* + *currere*, to run; see *havo-* in Appendix.]

**oc-cur-rēnce** (ə-k'ur'əns) n. 1. The act or an instance of occurring. 2. Something that takes place. —*oc-cur'*rent adj.

**SYNONYMS:** *occurrence, happening, event, incident, episode, circumstance*. These nouns all refer to something that takes place or comes to pass. *Occurrence* and *happening* are the most general: an everyday occurrence; a happening of no great importance. *Event* usually signifies a notable occurrence: *The events of the day are reported on the evening news*. "Great events make me quiet and calm; it is only trifles that irritate my nerves" (Victoria). *Incident* may apply to a minor occurrence: *Errors are inescapable incidents in the course of scientific research*. The term may also refer to a distinct event of sharp identity and significance: *His debut at Carnegie Hall was the first of a succession of exciting incidents in his life*. An *episode* is an incident in the course of a progression or within a larger sequence: "Happiness was but the occasional episode in a general drama of pain" (Thomas Hardy). *Circumstance* in this comparison denotes a particular incident or occurrence: "What schoolboy of fourteen is ignorant of this remarkable circumstance?" (Macaulay).

**oc-cean** (ə'shan) n. 1. *Abbr.* *oc.* The entire body of salt water that covers more than 70 percent of the earth's surface. 2. Often *Ocean*. *Abbr.* *O.*, *O.*, *Oc.* Any of the principal divisions of the ocean, including the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, their southern extensions in Antarctica, and the Arctic Ocean. 3. A great expanse or amount: "that ocean of land which is Russia" (Henry A. Kissinger). [Middle English *ocean*, from Old French, from Latin *oceanus*, from Greek *ōkeanos*, the god Oceanus, a great river encircling the earth.]

**oc-cean-a-ri-um** (ə'shā-nār'ē-əm) n., pl. -iums or -ia (-ē-ā). A large aquarium for the study or display of marine life.

**oc-cean-a-ry** (ə'shā-nār'ē) n. See *aquarist*.

**oc-cean-front** (ə'shān-frunt') n. Land bordering an ocean: *Condominiums crowd the oceanfront*. —*attributive*. Often used to modify another noun: *oceanfront cottages*; *oceanfront promenades*.

**oc-cean-go-ing** (ə'shān-gō'ing) adj. Made or used for ocean voyages.

**oc-cean-i-a** (ə'shān'ē-ā, -ā'nē-ā, -ā'nē-ā). The islands of the southern, western, and central Pacific Ocean, including Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. The term is sometimes extended to encompass Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay Archipelago. —*oc-cean-i-an* adj. & n.

**oc-cean-ic** (ə'shān'ē-ik) adj. 1. Of or relating to the ocean: "Like many oceanic islands, Bermuda was originally free of all mammals except the bat" (Dwight Holing). 2. Produced by or living in an ocean, especially in the open sea rather than in shallow coastal waters. 3. Resembling an ocean in expanse; vast: *oceanic steppes*.

**oc-ce-a-nid** (ə'sē-ā-nid) n., pl. *oc-ce-an-i-des* (ə'sē-ān'-i-dēs'). *Greek Mythology*. Any of the ocean nymphs believed to be the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. [Greek *ōkeanid*, from *ōkeanos*, Oceanus.]

**oc-cean-og-ra-phy** (ə'shā-nōg'ra-fē) n. *Abbr.* *oceanog.* The exploration and scientific study of the ocean and its phenomena. Also called *oceanology*. —*oc-cean-og'ra-pher* n. —*oc-cean-o-graph'ic* (ə'shā-nā-grāf'ik), *oc-cean-o-graph'i-cal* adj. —*oc-cean-o-graph'i-cal'*ly adv.

**oc-cean-o-log-y** (ə'shā-nōl'ō-jē) n. See *oceanography*. —*oc-cean-o-log'ic* (ə'shā-nā-lōj'ik), *oc-cean-o-log'i-cal* (-i-kal) adj. —*oc-cean-o-log'i-cal'*ly adv. —*oc-cean-o-l'o-gist* n.

**ocean perch** n. See *rosefish*.

**oc-cean-side** (ə'shān-sid'). A city of southern California north-northwest of San Diego. It is a seaside resort and trade center.

**ocean sunfish** n. A marine fish (*Mola mola*) with a large globular body, found in warm and temperate seas. Also called *mola*.

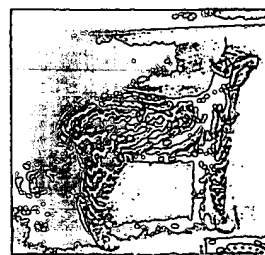
**oc-ce-a-nus** (ə'sē-ā-nas) n. *Greek Mythology*. A Titan god of the outer sea encircling the earth and the father of the Oceanides and the river gods.

**oc-el-lat-ed** (ə'sē-lā'tid, ə'sē-, ə-sēl'ā-) also *oc-el-late* (-lāt') adj. 1. Having an ocellus or ocelli. 2. Resembling an ocellus. 3. Having spots. [Latin *ocellatus*, having little eyes, from *ocellus*, diminutive of *oculus*, eye. See *ocellus*.] —*oc-el-lat-ion* n.

**oc-el-lus** (ə-sēl'as) n., pl. *oc-el-li* (ə-sēl'i'). 1. A small simple eye, found in many invertebrates, usually consisting of a few sensory cells and a single lens. 2. A marking that resembles an eye, as on the tail feathers of a male peacock; an eyespot. [Latin, diminutive of *oculus*, eye. See *oc-* in Appendix.] —*oc-el-lar* (ə-sēl'ar) adj.

**oc-el-lot** (ə'sē-lōt', ə'sē-) n. A nocturnal wildcat (*Felis pardalis* or *Leopardus pardalis*) of the brush and forests of the southwest United States and Central and South America, having a grayish or yellow coat with black spots. [French, from Nahuatl *ocelotli*.]

**o-chre** or *ochre* (ə'chr) n. 1. Any of several earthy mineral oxides of iron occurring in yellow, brown, or red and used as pigments. 2. *Color*. A moderate orange yellow, from moderate or deep orange to moderate or strong yellow. [Middle English *oker*,



ocelot  
*Felis pardalis*

a pat	oi boy
a pay	ou out
ar care	ō took
a father	ō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ū urge
i pit	th thin
i ple	th this
ir pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about, item
ō paw	ō regionalism

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik'shā-nēr'ē)



being held against assault; defensible: *a tenable outpost*. [French, from Old French, from *tenir*, to hold, from Latin *tenēre*. See *ten-* in Appendix.] — *ten'a·bil'i·ty*, *ten'a·ble·ness* *n.* — *ten'a·bly* *adv.*

**ten·ace** (tĕn'ās', tē-nās', tĕn'is) *n.* *Games.* A combination of two nonsequential high cards of the same suit, such as the king and jack of hearts, especially in a bridge or whist hand. [French, from Spanish *tenaza*, tongs, *tenace*, from *tenaces*, pl. of *tenaz*, tenacious, from Latin *tenāx*, *tenāc-*. See *TENACIOUS*.]

**te·na·cious** (tā-nā'shas) *adj.* 1. Holding or tending to hold persistently to something, such as a point of view. See *Synonyms* at **strong**. 2. Holding together firmly; cohesive: *a tenacious material*. 3. Clinging to another object or surface; adhesive: *tenacious lint on my jacket*. 4. Tending to retain; retentive: *a tenacious memory*. [From Latin *tenāx*, *tenāc-*, holding fast, from *tenēre*, to hold. See *ten-* in Appendix.] — *te·na·cious·ly* *adv.* — *te·na·cious·ness* *n.*

**te·nac·i·ty** (tā-nās'i-tē) *n.* The state or quality of being tenacious. See *Synonyms* at **perseverance**.

**te·nac·u·lum** (tā-nāk'ya-ləm) *n.*, pl. *-la* (-lə). A long-handled, slender, hooked instrument for lifting and holding parts, such as blood vessels, during surgery. [Late Latin *tenāculum*, holder, from Latin *tenēre*, to hold. See *ten-* in Appendix.]

**ten·an·cy** (tĕn'an-sē) *n.*, pl. *-cies*. 1. Possession or occupancy of lands, buildings, or other property by title, under a lease, or on payment of rent. 2. The period of a tenant's occupancy or possession. 3. A habitation held or occupied by a tenant.

**ten·ant** (tĕn'ənt) *n.* 1. One that pays rent to use or occupy land, a building, or other property owned by another. 2. A dweller in a place; an occupant. 3. *Law.* One who holds or possesses lands, tenements, or sometimes personal property by any kind of title. — *tenant tr. & intr.v.* — *ant·ed, ant·ing, ants.* To hold as a tenant or be a tenant. [Middle English, from Old French, from present participle of *tenir*, to hold, from Latin *tenēre*. See *ten-* in Appendix.]

**tenant farmer** *n.* One who farms land owned by another and pays rent in cash or in kind.

**ten·ant·ry** (tĕn'an-trē) *n.* 1. Tenants considered as a group. 2. The condition of being a tenant; tenancy.

**ten·cent store** (tĕn'sĕnt') *n.* See **five-and-ten**.

**tench** (tĕnch) *n.*, pl. *tench* or *tench·es*. An edible Eurasian freshwater fish (*Tinca tinca*) having small scales and two barbels near the mouth. [Middle English *tenche*, from Old French, from Late Latin *tinca*, probably of Celtic origin.]

**Ten Commandments** (tĕn) *pl.n.* *Bible.* The ten injunctions given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, serving as the basis of Mosaic Law.

**tend<sup>1</sup>** (tĕnd) *intr.v.* *tend·ed, tend·ing, tends.* 1. To have a tendency: *paint that tends toward bubbling and peeling over time*. 2. To be disposed or inclined: *tends toward exaggeration*. 3. To move or extend in a certain direction: *Our ship tended northward*. [Middle English *tenden*, from Old French *tendre*, from Latin *tendere*. See *ten-* in Appendix.]

**tend<sup>2</sup>** (tĕnd) *v.* *tend·ed, tend·ing, tends.* — *tr.* 1. To have the care of; watch over; look after: *tend a child*. 2. To manage the activities and transactions of; run: *tend bar*; *tend a store in the owner's absence*. — *intr.* 1. To be an attendant or a servant. 2. To apply one's attention; attend: *no time to tend to my diary*. [Middle English *tenden*, short for *attenden*, to wait on. See *AT-TEND*.]

**SYNONYMS:** *tend, attend, mind, minister, watch.* The central meaning shared by these verbs is "to have the care or supervision of": *tended her plants; attending the sick; minded the furnace; ministering to flood victims; watched the house while the owners were away.*

**ten·den·cious** (tĕn-dĕn'shas) *adj.* Variant of **tendentious**.  
**ten·den·cy** (tĕn'dĕn-sē) *n.*, pl. *-cies*. 1. Movement or prevailing movement in a given direction: *observed the tendency of the wind; the shoreward tendency of the current*. 2. A characteristic likelihood: *fabric that has a tendency to wrinkle*. 3. A predisposition to think, act, behave, or proceed in a particular way. 4. *a.* An implicit direction or purpose: *not openly liberal, but that is the tendency of the book*. *b.* An implicit point of view in written or spoken matter; a bias. [Medieval Latin *tendentia*, from Latin *tendĕns*, *tendent-*, present participle of *tendere*, to tend. See *TEND*.]

**SYNONYMS:** *tendency, trend, current, drift, tenor, inclination.* These nouns are compared as they refer to the direction or course of an action or a thought. *Tendency* implies a predisposition to proceed in a particular way: "The tendency of our own day is . . . towards firm, solid, verifiable knowledge" (William H. Mallock). *Trend* often applies to a general or prevailing direction, especially within a particular sphere: "the trend of religious thought in recent times" (James Harvey Robinson). *Current* suggests a course or flow, as of opinion, especially one representative of a given time or place: "[These] words . . . express the whole current of modern feeling" (James Bryce). A *drift* is a tendency that depends for its direction or course on the impetus of something likened to a shifting current of air or water: *Political conservatives fear a drift toward communism in Latin America*. *Tenor* implies a continuous, unwavering course: "His conduct was . . . uniform and unvarying

in its tenor" (Frederick Marryat). *Inclination* usually refers to an individual's propensity for or disposition toward one thing rather than another: "Man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary" (Reinhold Niebuhr).

**ten·den·tious** also **ten·den·cious** (tĕn-dĕn'shas) *adj.* Marked by a strong implicit point of view; partisan: *a tendentious account of the recent elections*. [From Medieval Latin *tendentia*, a cause. See *TENDENCY*.] — *ten·den'tious·ly* *adv.* — *ten·den'tious·ness* *n.*

**ten·der<sup>1</sup>** (tĕn'dər) *adj.* — *-er, -est.* 1. *a.* Easily crushed or bruised; fragile: *a tender petal*. *b.* Easily chewed or cut: *tender beef*. 2. Young and vulnerable: *of tender age*. 3. Frail; delicate. 4. Sensitive to frost or severe cold; not hardy: *tender green shoots*. 5. *a.* Easily hurt; sensitive: *tender skin*. *b.* Painful; sore: *a tender tooth*. 6. *a.* Considerate and protective; solicitous: *a tender mother; his tender concern*. *b.* Characterized by or expressing gentle emotions; loving: *a tender glance; a tender ballad*. *c.* Given to sympathy or sentimentality; soft: *a tender heart*. 7. *Nautical.* Likely to heel easily under sail; crank. — *tender tr.v.* — *-dered, -der·ing, -ders.* 1. To make tender. 2. *Archaic.* To treat with tender regard. [Middle English, from Old French *tendre*, from Latin *tener*. See *ten-* in Appendix.] — *ten·der·ly* *adv.* — *ten·der·ness* *n.*

**ten·der<sup>2</sup>** (tĕn'dər) *n.* 1. A formal offer, as: *a.* *Law.* An offer of money or service in payment of an obligation. *b.* A written offer to contract goods or services at a specified cost or rate; a bid. 2. Something, especially money, offered in payment. — *tender tr.v.* — *-dered, -der·ing, -ders.* To offer formally: *tender a letter of resignation*. See *Synonyms* at **offer**. [From French *tendre*, to offer, from Old French, from Latin *tendere*, to hold forth, extend. See *ten-* in Appendix.] — *ten·der·er* *n.*

**tend·er<sup>3</sup>** (tĕn'dər) *n.* 1. One who tends something: *a lathe tender*. 2. *Nautical.* A vessel attendant on other vessels, especially one that ferries supplies between ship and shore. 3. A railroad car attached to the rear of a locomotive and designed to carry fuel and water.

**ten·der·foot** (tĕn'dər-fōot') *n.*, pl. *-foots* or *-feet* (-fĕt'). 1. A newcomer not yet hardened to rough outdoor life; a greenhorn. 2. An inexperienced person; a novice. 3. Often **Tenderfoot**. A Boy Scout of the lowest rank.

**ten·der·heart·ed** (tĕn'dər-här'tid) *adj.* Easily moved by another's distress; compassionate. — *ten·der·heart·ed·ly* *adv.* — *ten·der·heart·ed·ness* *n.*

**ten·der·ize** (tĕn'də-rīz') *tr.v.* — *-ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es.* To make (meat) tender, as by marinating, pounding, or applying a tenderizer. — *ten·der·i·za'tion* (-dər-i-zā'shən) *n.*

**ten·der·iz·er** (tĕn'də-rī-zər) *n.* A substance, such as a plant enzyme, applied to meat to make it tender.

**ten·der·loin** (tĕn'dər-loin') *n.* 1. The tenderest part, as of a loin of beef. 2. A city district notorious for vice and graft. [Sense 2, after the *Tenderloin*, an area of New York City (from the easy income it once afforded corrupt policemen).]

**ten·di·ni·tis** also **ten·do·ni·tis** (tĕn'də-nī'tis) *n.* Inflammation of a tendon. [New Latin *tendō*, *tendin-*, tendon; see *TENDINOUS* + *-ITIS*.]

**ten·di·nous** (tĕn'də-nās) *adj.* 1. Of, having, or resembling a tendon. 2. Sinewy. [Latin *tendō*, *tendin-*, tendon (from Medieval Latin *tendō*; see *TENDON*) + *-OUS*.]

**ten·don** (tĕn'dən) *n.* A band of tough, inelastic fibrous tissue that connects a muscle with its bony attachment. [Medieval Latin *tendō*, *tendōn-*, alteration (influenced by Latin *tendere*, to stretch) of Greek *tenōn*. See *ten-* in Appendix.]

**ten·do·ni·tis** (tĕn'də-nī'tis) *n.* Variant of **tendinitis**.

**tendon of Achilles** *n.*, pl. *tendons of Achilles*. Achilles tendon.

**ten·dril** (tĕn'drəl) *n.* 1. A twisting, threadlike structure by which a twining plant, such as a grape or cucumber, grasps an object or a plant for support. 2. Something, such as a ringlet of hair, that is long, slender, and curling. [French *tendrillon*, from Old French, diminutive of *tendron*, young shoot, from *tendre*, tender. See *TENDER*.]

**Ten·e·brae** (tĕn'ə-brā', -brē') *pl.n.* (used with a *sing.* or *pl. verb*). *Roman Catholic Church.* The office of matins and lauds sung on the last three days of Holy Week, with a ceremony of candles. [Medieval Latin, from Latin *tenebrae*, darkness.]

**ten·e·brif·ic** (tĕn'ə-brī'fik) *adj.* 1. Serving to obscure or darken. 2. Gloomy; dark. [Latin *tenebrae*, darkness + *-FIC*.]

**te·neb·ri·o·nid** (tā-nĕb'rĕ-o-nīd', tĕn'ə-brī'-) *n.* See **darkling beetle**. [From New Latin *Tenebrionidae*, family name, from *Tenebrīō*, type genus, from Latin *tenebrīō*, one who avoids light, from *tenebrae*, darkness.] — *te·neb·ri·o·nid'* *adj.*

**ten·e·brous** (tĕn'ə-brās) also **te·neb·ri·ous** (tā-nĕb'rĕ-ās) *adj.* Dark and gloomy. [Middle English, from Old French *tenebreus*, from Latin *tenebrōsus*, from *tenebrae*, darkness.] — *ten·e·bros'i·ty* (-brōs'i-tē) *n.*

**ten·e·ment** (tĕn'ə-mənt) *n.* 1. A building for human habitation, especially one that is rented to tenants. 2. A rundown, low-rental apartment building whose facilities and maintenance barely meet minimum standards. 3. *Chiefly British.* An apartment or a room leased to a tenant. 4. *Law.* Property, such as land, rents, or franchises, held by one person leasing it from another. [Middle



**Ten Commandments**  
Moses holding the Ten  
Commandments

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

**Stress marks:** ' (primary);  
' (secondary), as in  
**dictionary** (dĭk'shə-nĕr'ē)